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General Assembly
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General Assembly
Sixtieth session
Agenda item 19
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Letter dated 9 May 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 8 May 2006 addressed to you by Reşat Çağlar, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, forwarding the letter of Mehmet Ali Talat, President of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and Mr. Talat's letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 19, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Baki **İlkin**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

06-34226 (E) 110506

Annex to the letter dated 9 May 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to convey herewith a letter dated 8 May 2006 addressed to you by Mehmet Ali Talat, President of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see enclosure).

I would be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 19, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Reşat **Çağlar**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

Enclosure

We have been waiting for some time to establish a fruitful dialogue with the Greek Cypriot side with the purpose of launching a renewed phase of fully-fledged negotiations under your auspices for the comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem. We were, therefore, astonished and dismayed with the remarks recently made by the Greek Cypriot leader, Mr. Tassos Papadopoulos, in his interview published in the French magazine *L'Express* dated 4 May 2006.

In his interview, among other things, he stated that "We (the Greek Cypriots) categorically reject a State that would have two distinctive zones and two types of communal structures (*Nous refusons catégoriquement un Etat qui comporterait deux zones distinctes et deux types de structures communales*)". This unfortunate remark of the Greek Cypriot leadership clearly contradicts the settlement parameters set in the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions on Cyprus, the conclusions of the 1977-1979 Summit meetings agreed on between the leaders of the two sides, as well as the parameters established in four-decades-old negotiations carried out between the two parties under the auspices of the United Nations Secretaries-General. Furthermore, it also runs counter to the expressed will of the international community, and particularly to that of the European Union, which on numerous occasions underlined its full support for a settlement in Cyprus under the auspices of the United Nations and on the basis of a bizonal, bicommunal federation.

It is most disappointing that such a statement came at a time when the United Nations is working diligently to improve the current atmosphere in the island with the establishment of technical committees between the two parties. The establishment of these committees was also aimed at preparing the ground for meaningful negotiations for a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem by building confidence between the two sides, which has been greatly damaged with the Greek Cypriot rejection of the Annan plan, and more importantly, as a result of the uncompromising policies that the Greek Cypriot leadership followed thereafter.

This statement also confirms the fact that it was not a slip of tongue when the Greek Cypriot leader stated before the United Nations General Assembly on 18 September 2005 (see A/60/PV.11) that he envisaged a solution in Cyprus through "osmosis", meaning the integration of the Turkish Cypriot people to the "Republic of Cyprus" by means of assimilation.

I believe that the prospect for a settlement in Cyprus, which unfortunately is already not promising owing to the lack of political will on the part of the Greek Cypriot leadership, will be further and seriously damaged if the parties interested in the settlement of the Cyprus problem continue to remain silent in the face of such provocative and counterproductive statements made by the Greek Cypriot leadership.

In concluding, I would like to reiterate, once again, the firm commitment of the Turkish Cypriot side to the settlement of the Cyprus problem under the auspices of your good offices mission and on the basis of the Annan plan.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 19, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mehmet Ali **Talat**
President

United Nations A/60/842

General Assembly

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Sixtieth session
Agenda item 136
Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

Procedures for the purchase and utilization of vehicles and other equipment by United Nations field missions

Report of the Secretary-General*

I. Background

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 59/270, wherein the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to codify appropriate procedures for the purchase and utilization of vehicles and other equipment by United Nations field missions to ensure compliance by all missions with the procedures and to report thereon to the General Assembly at the second part of its resumed sixtieth session.

II. Procedures implemented

2. **System contracts for vehicles.** The Department of Peacekeeping Operations has greatly enhanced the level of standardization of its vehicle fleet by establishing system contracts for almost all of its vehicle requirements. As a result, about 90 per cent of the vehicle fleet will now be sourced from six major manufacturers. The remaining 10 per cent of the fleet, which includes specialized equipment such as airfield support and heavy engineering equipment, are from 70 different manufacturers. The long lifespan of the specialized vehicles results in new vehicles being brought into use while the older vehicles are still operational. The Department appreciates the difficulty of providing spare parts for a varied mix of vehicles but strives to get maximum utility from vehicular assets.

3. **Spare parts.** The Department has established system contracts for spare parts of the vehicles to assist in reducing inventory holdings in peacekeeping missions. However, a number of factors affect the spare part holdings in field missions, such

* The document was delayed owing to impending deadlines for support account submission and other reports.

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as the number of vehicle makes and models, their physical geographical location within the mission area and spare part order lead times. The Department is aware of the situation and has actively addressed the matter. A series of instructions have been developed jointly with the Procurement Service, including the modification of the ordering process within the system contracts. The instructions will significantly accelerate deliveries and consequently reduce the level of inventory in the missions. In addition, an ongoing consumption analysis by all missions will be used to determine their maximum and minimum stock levels. The Department has also established focal points in each mission to improve information-sharing and inter-mission cooperation on the use and transfer to other missions of excess spare parts. Furthermore, a number of training courses have been developed and implemented with the support of the main vehicle suppliers with which the United Nations has system contracts. The courses have helped to develop the skills of staff in spare parts management, which is very different from stores management, and efforts in this direction will continue in the future. The Department will continue to monitor the spare parts holdings of missions and further develop its management of spare parts.

4. **Vehicle establishment ratios.** The Department reviews the mission budgets to ensure that mission vehicle holdings are within the established standard ratios. Any deviations from such ratios require adequate justification according to the operating conditions and complexity of the mission. Requests for vehicle replacement and new acquisitions are reviewed to ensure that all vehicles that are written off meet the criteria of age and mileage and that any acquisitions will not result in excessive vehicle holdings in the mission. The Department has also developed a policy for the provision and allocation of vehicles to senior mission personnel, including specialized security vehicles such as armoured vehicles. The policy sets limits on the number and price of vehicles provided to senior mission personnel.

5. **Road safety.** The Department has taken steps to help minimize vehicle accidents in missions. Steps include the appointment of dangerous goods safety advisers in each mission. The adviser focal points are responsible for the safe movement of dangerous goods in the mission area and interface with the security personnel on United Nations vehicular assets. The Department also imparts training to its vehicle testers and the advisers to ensure that vehicle safety standards are maintained. Missions also provide training for drivers of specialized vehicles, such as armoured vehicles. In addition, missions have been advised to use a uniform driver testing standard for the driver permits, as described in the Surface Transport Manual. To raise safety awareness, each mission is required to conduct a week-long road safety awareness campaign every year.

6. **Rotation of vehicles.** To ensure optimal use and maintenance of vehicles, the Department has established a rotation requirement enunciated in the Surface Transport Manual. The Department reiterates that requirement in its annual communication of budget planning guidelines to missions. A general circular has also been issued to all missions emphasizing the need for judicious rotation of vehicles. The Department will continue to monitor the issue to ensure more uniform use of vehicles.

* * *

7. The Department will continue to implement measures for the purchase and utilization of vehicles and other equipment by United Nations field missions.

06-34232

III. Action to be taken by the General Assembly

8. The action to be taken by the General Assembly is to take note of the report of the Secretary-General on procedures implemented for the purchase and utilization of vehicles in missions.

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General Assembly

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Sixtieth session
Agenda item 136
Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

Improvement of internal controls in management, accounting and reporting of assets of all United Nations field missions

Report of the Secretary-General*

I. Background

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 59/270, wherein the Assembly endorsed the relevant recommendations of the Office of Internal Oversight Services regarding improvement of internal controls in management, accounting and reporting of assets of all United Nations field missions to establish reliable records, and requested the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation and to report thereon to the General Assembly at the second part of its resumed sixtieth session.

II. Procedures implemented

2. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations has prepared a comprehensive Property Management Manual which will be promulgated to all field missions in 2006. The manual standardizes the property management practices across the field missions and provides guidance on day-to-day operational matters.

3. To standardize the management, accounting and reporting of United Nations assets in field missions, the Department has issued a number of related policies including: "Property write-off and disposal actions" (April 2004); "Monthly continuity schedule report" (May 2004); "Access to Galileo for contractual staff" (May 2004); "Recording of donated property" (June 2004); "Mission acronyms" (June 2004); "Entry-on-duty date for United Nations property" (August 2004); "Reporting of assets pending Headquarters Property Survey Board review" (November 2004); "Processing of write-off cases for General Assembly-approved

* The document was delayed because of additional technical and substantive consultations.

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cases of donation" (November 2004); "Bar-coding of assets" (December 2004); "Receiving and inspection guidelines" (June 2005); "Receiving of inter-mission transfers in Galileo" (June 2005); "Issuance of multi-user equipment" (June 2005); "Items on loan to and from other entities" (September 2005); "Alternate disposal methods" (September 2005); and "Monitoring of assets in unit stock" (February 2006). These policies are incorporated in the Property Management Manual.

4. In addition to the policies outlined above, the Department issues annual guidelines for the preparation of financial year-end inventory reports and monitors their submission from the field. Peacekeeping missions are also providing a monthly status of the level of assets pending write-off and disposal. Annual and monthly figures are reviewed regularly by the Department and missions are advised to take corrective action as required.

5. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations completed the implementation of the Galileo Inventory Management System in peacekeeping missions in 2005 in order to facilitate the management and recording of United Nations-owned property. A Galileo asset disposal module was recently developed to enhance the utility of the system in the field. Testing of the module was completed in March 2006, while full implementation is scheduled for the second half of 2006. The module integrates disposal of assets into the electronic inventory management process and will further strengthen the process of write-off and disposal in the missions.

6. The Department also conducts training courses on property management for mission property management staff at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi and at Headquarters. A property management training conference was conducted in March 2005 and a claims and property survey training seminar was conducted in March 2006. The United Nations Logistics Base also offers regular training programmes on the subject of receiving and inspection of assets in field missions. In addition, staff members newly appointed to managerial positions in property management are provided with predeployment training on current property management issues and new or ongoing initiatives.

7. In terms of Headquarters oversight, the Department has two full-time staff members dedicated to strengthening the codification, management and reporting of mission property. In addition, the Department launched a one-year codification and data integrity project in 2005 which on completion in 2006 will improve the global oversight of assets.

8. In response to a request by legislative bodies for a comprehensive review of property management, the Department is in the process of constituting a Property Management Steering Group. Once established, the Steering Group will review cross-cutting property management issues on a continuous basis and provide authoritative guidance on such matters.

III. Action to be taken by the General Assembly

9. The action to be taken by the General Assembly is to take note of the report of the Secretary-General.

United Nations

A/60/844

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Sixtieth session
Agenda item 135
Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

Revised estimates arising in respect of Security Council resolution 1660 (2006) on the appointment of reserve judges at the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

By its resolution 1660 (2006) of 28 February 2006, the Security Council decided to amend articles 12 and 13 quater of the Statute of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia thereby authorizing the Secretary-General, at the request of the President of the International Tribunal, to appoint reserve judges from among the ad litem judges elected in accordance with article 13 ter, to be present at each stage of a trial to which they have been appointed and to replace a judge if that judge is unable to continue sitting.

In the light of the above decision, it is estimated that additional requirements in connection with the appointment of up to three reserve judges at the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia for the biennium 2006-2007 would amount to $896,600. Every effort will be made to meet these additional requirements within the current appropriation, and the actual expenditures will be reported in the context of the second performance report for the biennium 2006-2007.

06-34452 (E) 180506

I. Introduction

1. In his memorandum of 18 January 2006 to the Security Council Working Group on the Tribunals, the President of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia submitted for the consideration of the Working Group a proposal on the appointment of additional judges at the Tribunal and requested the Security Council to amend the Statute of the Tribunal so that the Secretary-General, at the request of the President, could authorize the appointment of reserve judges from among the ad litem judges elected in accordance with article 13 ter, to be present at each stage of a trial to which they have been appointed and to replace a judge if that judge is unable to continue sitting.

2. By its resolution 1660 (2006), the Security Council decided to amend articles 12 and 13 quater of the Statute of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, thereby authorizing the Secretary-General, at the request of the President, to appoint reserve judges from among the ad litem judges to specific trials.

3. Pursuant to that decision, it is anticipated that during the biennium 2006-2007 up to three reserve judges will be appointed at the request of the President of the Tribunal to be present in court at each stage of the proceedings and to replace any of the other judges, should they be unable to continue sitting. The introduction of reserve judges will require additional resources in terms of compensation to judges, including salaries and allowances.

4. It is also noted that, by its resolution 60/243, the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia a total amount of $305,137,300 gross ($278,559,400 net) for the biennium 2006-2007.

II. Proposals for the establishment of reserve judges

5. Under existing rule 15 bis of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence of the Tribunal, if two of the original judges assigned to a case are not in a position to be present during the entire proceedings, the trial must restart from the beginning. With the advent of the trials of multiple accused due to commence during 2006, it was determined that the potential risk to the Tribunal of having major and lengthy trials delayed owing to the unavailability of two judges would warrant the creation of a pool of reserve judges. The new reserve judges will be assigned to one of the multiple accused trials, be present at each stage of the proceedings and be ready to step in should one of the original judges not be able to finish the case, thus preventing disruption to the proceedings or a retrial. It was against that backdrop that Security Council resolution 1660 (2006) was adopted.

6. Following adoption of Security Council resolution 1660 (2006), by which articles 12 and 13 quater of the Statute of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia were amended, the Chambers shall be composed of: (a) 16 permanent independent judges, no two of whom may be nationals of the same State, and (b) a maximum at any one time of 12 ad litem independent judges appointed in accordance with article 13 ter, paragraph 2, of the Statute, no two of whom may be nationals of the same State. This represents an increase in the number of ad litem judges by three. Further, under the terms of paragraph 5 of article 12, the Secretary-

General may, at the request of the President of the International Tribunal, appoint, from among the ad litem judges elected in accordance with article 13 ter, reserve judges to be present at each stage of a trial to which they have been appointed and to replace a judge if that judge is unable to continue sitting.

7. In addition, with regard to the status of ad litem judges, the amended article 13 quater provides that an ad litem judge who is serving as a reserve judge shall, during such time as he or she so serves: (a) benefit from the same terms and conditions of service mutatis mutandis as the permanent judges of the International Tribunal; (b) enjoy the privileges and immunities, exemptions and facilities of a judge of the International Tribunal; and (c) enjoy the power to adjudicate in pre-trial proceedings in cases other than those that they have been appointed to try and for that purpose to enjoy, subject to paragraph 2 of article 13 quater, the same powers as permanent judges.

III. Additional resource requirements

8. In terms of the level of resources appropriated under the Chambers for the biennium 2006-2007, it would be recalled that under the terms set out under the then applicable article 12 of the Statute of the International Tribunal, entitled "Composition of chambers", the Chambers should be composed of a total of 25 judges, including 16 permanent judges and 9 ad litem judges. Bearing in mind that two of the Appeals Judges are budgeted under the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the level of resources for the biennium 2006-2007 was formulated and subsequently appropriated for the remainder 23 judges.

Composition of the Chambers

	Number of judges		
	Existing	*S/RES/1660 (2006)*	*Total*
Permanent judges[a]	16	—	16
Ad litem judges	9	—	9
New reserve judges	—	3	3
Total judges	**25**	**3**	**28**

[a] Includes two Appeals Judges budgeted under the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

9. The introduction of three reserve judges during the biennium 2006-2007 will require additional resources to cover compensation to judges. On 25 April 2006, Judge Antoine Mindua, of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, was sworn in as the first reserve judge in the history of the Tribunal. It is expected that the remaining two reserve judges will be appointed in July 2006.

10. The additional resource requirements for the three reserve judges would amount to $896,600. The provision includes compensation to reserve judges as follows: (a) judges' salaries ($807,800) based upon 57 work months (one reserve judge as from April 2006 and the remaining two reserve judges from July 2006); and (b) common costs of judges ($88,800) to cover relocation and installation

allowances for all three reserve judges. Regarding other requirements, including, inter alia, office space, equipment and legal and secretarial support for the reserve judges, the Tribunal anticipates that these requirements could be met from the Tribunal's existing resources.

IV. Conclusion

11. **In implementing the decision contained in Security Council resolution 1660 (2006), it is estimated that for the biennium 2006-2007 additional resources in the amount of $896,600 would be required for the appointment, at the request of the President of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, of three reserve judges who will be present in court at each stage of the proceedings and will replace any of the other judges should they become unable to continue sitting. Every effort will be made to meet the additional requirements within the current appropriation, and the actual costs will be reported in the context of the second performance report for the biennium 2006-2007.**

12. **The General Assembly may wish to:**

(a) **Take note of the present report;**

(b) **Request the Secretary-General to report on any additional requirements arising from the appointment of the three reserve judges in the context of the second performance report for the biennium 2006-2007.**